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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCES/METHOD/EXEMPTION 382B  
VAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

18 December 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

SUBJECT: Contact with AECASSOWARY-2 in Washington on 13 and 14 December 1961

1. A/2 came to Washington mainly to talk about DS-960, A/29's experience with him to date and his resettlement in the United States. A/2 first was asked to read [ ] report on his experiences with DS-960, and it was then discussed with him by [ ] during and after lunch with [ ] and [ ] present.

In considering the idea of having the AECASSOWARY group take over the responsibility for DS-960 on his arrival to the United States, A/2 pointed out that an important factor to consider was whether DS-960 would live under his true name and mingle with the emigration. If not, it might be a good idea to move him in with a private family, the head of which would be witting of DS-960's true identity, while the latter was living under a pseudonym. In this way, DS-960 might be able to move in Ukrainian emigre circles without being identified in his true name. A/2 mentioned the name of Walentin Nowytsky, who owns a home in Long Island, as an individual he might utilize in this respect. A/2 didn't feel he had an appropriate individual in the Prolog office who could devote his time exclusively to DS-960 for an indefinite period. He considered it too soon to introduce someone on the level of A/17 to DS-960, and DS-960 undoubtedly would not work well with someone he considered beneath him intellectually. There is also the problem of DS-960's cover being blown if seen with Prolog personnel. A/26 might be assigned to spend some time with DS-960. He is the best man, according to A/2, to use at this stage, but he is married and lives outside New York and would find such an assignment a hardship insofar as his family is concerned. On the other hand, if CIA takes the responsibility for DS-960 and gives the AECASSOWARIES access to him, he might then understand that we are collaborating with A/2 in some respect, but this did not alarm A/2.

It was considered best to await further reports from A/29 and to get his opinion of DS-960 before deciding on exactly how and when he should be brought to the United States and how he should be handled here on his arrival.

2. [ ] hand-carried an envelop from Munich from A/3 which contained a photostatic copy of the 20 October letter Ivan KOSHELIVETS received from Valeriy Pavlovich Shevchenko. (KOSHELIVETS first had contact with Shevchenko at the Youth Festival in Vienna. At that time SHEVCHENKO claimed to be from the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is believed he is with the KGB. There was subsequent correspondence from SHEVCHENKO.) The letter from SHEVCHENKO was mailed in KÖln. In summary, he wrote: "I have wanted to discuss with you the matter of printing some material. I am sorry that I have not had time before this. I expect to be in your country after

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the first of the new year, from the 15th to 30th of January. I will visit the city where we met the last time, and I would like to know whether you will be able to meet me there the 17th and 18th of January. If so, please write to me at my home address. Do not write to the editorial office address. I will understand any letter from you, whatever the text, to mean that you are willing to meet with me. I will meet all trains coming from Munich on the 17th and 18th of January."

According to A/3, KOSHELIVETS has not mentioned receipt of the letter from SHEVCHENKO to anyone. The letter was intercepted by A/6 at the AECASSOWARY editorial office and a photostatic copy made without KOSHELIVETS' knowledge. If KOSHELIVETS will be absent from Munich on the meeting dates mentioned in the letter, A/2 plans to ask him about the purpose of his visit to Vienna.

3. A/8 has been writing letters to A/2 pressuring him to "find out what happened to SEREDA." A/8 states that if A/2 is unable to determine the present whereabouts of SEREDA, then the UCCA or KUK should demand, not ask but demand, that SEREDA be turned over to them. A/2 is of the opinion that someone is behind A/8's pressuring him and he thinks perhaps it is the Germans. If not the Germans then, he said, this raises other doubts about who is pressuring A/8.

4. A/2 was asked whether he felt the Banderaites would take any retaliatory measures against the Soviets as a result of STASHINSKY's confession. He replied that he didn't think so because they don't have anyone in the West who would undertake to give such an order.

5. Roman SZPORLUK visited the Prolog offices for several hours enroute from London to Stanford University. A/2 described him as good looking, intelligent and very young in appearance. Although not passive, he does not appear very energetic. A/2 could not say much more about him personally because there wasn't much time for any rapport to be established.

In reply to A/2's question as to whether SZPORLUK's father was agreeable to his studying in the West, he said that his father told him he was, providing he didn't become involved in politics. A/2 told SZPORLUK he thought this wise and that it would be better for him not to join any of the emigre groups, but also reminded SZPORLUK that in effect he already had become involved when he contributed articles for AECASSOWARY publications for which he was paid. A/2 thinks he is not a socialist like DS-960, but could be classed as a liberal democrat. However, if he had lived in the Ukraine instead of Poland, he probably would be more like DS-960.

SZPORLUK told A/2 that he was responsible for the initial contact between SEIDLER and the University of Lvov. In 1956 SZPORLUK visited Lvov and in telling SEIDLER about his visit suggested that it might be possible to arrange an exchange between the two universities, Lvov and Lublin.

SEIDLER wrote to the rector of the Lvov University and in time received a positive reply, together with an invitation for a delegation of 40 representatives from the Lublin University to visit Lvov. SZPORLUK was included in this delegation, for which SEIDLER made all the necessary arrangements via Warsaw. There was a subsequent visit to Lublin by a smaller delegation from Lvov.

SZPORLUK describes SEIDLER as more of an organizer and administrator than a scholar. He is ambitious careerwise. SEIDLER is not married. He claims to be Armenian but is believed to be Jewish. SZPORLUK thinks SEIDLER studied in a gymnasium in Stanislav.

SEIDLER is interested in closer Polish-Ukrainian relations. This probably was an idea instigated by the former rector of the Lublin University and the present general prosecutor of Poland, Andzhei BURDA. It was BURDA who introduced the first plan for contacts with the Ukrainian SSR, tours of the Ukraine and speeches at various Ukrainian universities. This plan however was never realized, probably because Kiev would not agree. During a visit of Ukrainian scholars to the university in Lublin, SEIDLER reportedly suggested that their Ukrainian friends copy their (Poland's) road to socialism, but then quickly added that he had had too much to drink.

SZPORLUK is corresponding with M. LESIV, an assistant professor at the university in Lublin. LESIV got his doctorate in Kiev.

SZPORLUK told A/2 he was born in Hrymalov, Tarnopolskaya Oblast. At the age of 3 months, he was taken to Poland by his parents where his father was a judge. He has a sister married to a Pole. During WW II, SZPORLUK attended a Ukrainian gymnasium and supposedly for this reason his father was not accepted back to his position. He now works as a bookkeeper.

It was only in 1958 that SEIDLER learned that SZPORLUK was a Ukrainian. He didn't let this change his mind about sending SZPORLUK to England to study. When SZPORLUK got his diploma from Oxford, SEIDLER wrote him a letter of congratulations.

A/2 believes SZPORLUK would be a good man for Prolog. However, SZPORLUK is interested in first completing his studies for which he has a scholarship at Stanford. He needs about two more years.

6. Professor HALAJCZUK is expected soon from Buenos Aires. A/2 sent him \$500.00 for the trip. He will be involved in research type activities in Prolog for a period of about 3 months.

Roman RAKHMANY (A/33's brother in Canada who is with CBC), Professor HALAJCZUK and Evhen SHTENDERA are three possible candidates for Prolog employment. They would probably eventually become witting of U.S. intelligence contact with Prolog, as are the other Prolog employees, but not of the details of the relationship unless we so desire.

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7. There was some discussion on the need for young blood in AECASSOWARY/1. Except for A/29, there appear to be no young people coming up willing and able to replace those growing old. A/2 said that he is trying to develop the organization on a wider scale with people trained in all fields. He maintains contact with such individuals as Yaroslav PELENSKY, Bohdan CYMBALISTY and Vasyl MARKUS, all intelligent young emigre scholars and all sympathetic to AECASSOWARY/1. There is no present operational situation to keep these people in Prolog. Mailing and contact operations are not the type of activities which would keep them satisfied. A/2 expects there will be others whom they can attract to Prolog, individuals such as SZPORLUK and DS-960. He said the problem of attracting new young emigres to their organization is of constant concern to him and that he always keeps this need in mind.

8. In regard to [ ] inquiry about the question of political unity of Ukrainian emigre organizations, A/2 stated that there would be a greater danger of Communist infiltration. He said he placed feelers out to various emigres on this question in the past and was always met with opposition. He feels there is great opposition to such unity from the Germans who seem to want to maintain some operational contacts with Ukrainian emigre organizations for future use. Germany at present has no policy toward the Ukraine. They watch to see what U.S. policy is in this respect. A/2 said that previous to A/27's death, when he revitalized a Ukrainian combatant magazine in the United States, the Germans offered financial contributions in order to gain control of the publication and when refused, they began to attack A/27. A/2 feels it is hopeless for him to try to discuss political unity with such emigre leaders as Kashuba. He has also found it hopeless to try to pick up sympathetic individuals from other emigre organizations because in each case where he has done so, he has been outbid financially by the American Committee, as in the case of Kononenko. The only hope for uniting the Ukrainian emigre organizations is in the establishment of official United States policy toward the Ukraine.

9. In an attempt to publicize the Ukrainian nationalist cause, [ ] suggested that A/2 get someone to write a novel based on the UPA, using real personalities such as A/2 as characters. Since Igor GUZENKO has been trying to get A/2 to promote something for him recently, it was recommended that A/2 try to interest him in writing such a novel. When A/2 is in Canada early in January, he plans to be in touch with GUZENKO.

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